

Were the principle of people's sovereignty not honored, the fall of the Mussulman empire would not be so disastrous for the rest of the world. But in the greatest part of Europe rules yet the doctrine of absolutism, whereby land and people are the possession of a monarch, who is not bound by the laws of the land, but by the law of force, by the *ultima ratio regis*, by custom and by force. What wonder that none of the high potentates grudge Russia the great prize, and wish for a part of the eastern case themselves? they will gain snappishly when they see how powerfully the barbarians of the East will be able to resist the European armament. The duodecimo price will at least try to give him the money. This is the human reason why the fall of Turkey would be disastrous. "The political reasons why certainly England, France, and Austria can

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 March 26.—Tasmania (s), 300 tons, Captain Cline, from Hobart Town.
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DEPARTURES.
 March 26.—Tasmania (s), 300 tons, Captain Cline, to Hobart Town.
 March 26.—Tasmania (s), 300 tons, Captain Cline, to Hobart Town.
 March 26.—Tasmania (s), 300 tons, Captain Cline, to Hobart Town.

COASTERS INWARDS.
 March 26.—Tasmania (s), 300 tons, Captain Cline, from Hobart Town.
 March 26.—Tasmania (s), 300 tons, Captain Cline, from Hobart Town.
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COASTERS OUTWARDS.
 March 26.—Tasmania (s), 300 tons, Captain Cline, to Hobart Town.
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IMPORTS.
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EXPORTS.
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LAUNCESTON.

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HAPPY FOR ALL US, EXTEMPORARY LEGISLATION IS IMPOSSIBLE!

There are merchants who have never yielded to the pressure of misfortune, yet their close approximation to ruin at some crisis past, has awakened all their sympathy and compassion for such as have been forced over the dread precipice. Others inheriting paternal fortunes, however acquired, wrap themselves up in the robe of luxury, and relinquishing everything like industrious pursuits, and honest toil, render their property as safe as parchment and seals can make it.

Having said the gates of mercy on mankind, they have nothing to do but to enjoy, to dream away life in cynical voluptuousness, and to talk glibly of morals with a snuff and a leer. They sigh for the good old times when the person of the insolvent debtor became the property of the creditor, or when the doors of the dungeon closed upon him for ever.

Happily the general risk of mankind interposes between the cruelty of a Shylock, and the life of his victim,—between the grasp of the inexorable creditor, and the freedom of the unfortunate debtor. The law interposes and says, "thus far and no farther." No man can pledge himself for the liquidation of an ordinary debt more than the property he may possess or command.

He might as well pledge his soul as sell his liberty. And what is the difference between the possession of the soul or liberty of action, and the right to the fruits of mere personal toil? Under a code of slavery, and under the rigorous system which would make the debtor answerable to the close of his life, however he might renounce in favour of his creditor all that he might hitherto possess, we credit the same spirit. In the law of God as contained in the Bible, we find the interposition of a Divine authority, compelling the release of debtors. Every religious system has its jubilee. Every commercial code must also have its era of release.

In stating that the conscience of the debtor, whom the law discharges, must be consulted, we never intended to assume that no light could be afforded in the direction of a duty so important. There is a general law which governs this and all other relations of men; it teaches them to do to others as they would be done unto. A law so indefinite as to leave every man to his own consciousness of right, but yet so ample, that it comprehends within its broad dimensions the entire table of duties between man and man. It is impossible any serious mistake can occur in the application of such general principles. No man could wish to hold a perpetual charge over the head of his creditor, or to hold him to the utmost farthing, without being conscious that he would deem such treatment to himself both unrighteous and unmerciful. No one would feel that a debt contracted by the confidence of the creditor alone, which carried originally no purpose of profit, but was an act of trust, intended to assist a friend—to succour him in difficulty or to accelerate his advancement, could be cancelled at any time, and under any circumstances. So distinct does such an obligation appear from general commercial liabilities that it would be perceptible even to the most narrow understanding. It is only because fraud would creep in by the recognition of such a special creditor,—by permitting him to withdraw money so lent as an act of pure benevolence,—that his claim is not separated from the rest in every sound commercial code. The wages of a servant are specially protected. It is only when, from their long currency, they become a deposit, that they are treated as commercial liabilities. In making such a distinction between one debt and another the law itself has anticipated the principle of selection, and may guide a prosperous debtor in the settlement of claims upon his honour and conscience.

This right of selection is far more important to society than a casual observer would deem. If it be not permitted by the public sense of right, of course it puts payment in most cases out of the question. A trader who owed £20,000, extinguished by law, may be a prosperous man, and yet never without entirely stripping himself and his family, possess the power to cancel so large a debt. But if, because in the warmth and benevolence of his nature he is found discharging one class of obligations, while he suffers others to remain where the law has left them, he is therefore exposed to the vituperations of ignorance and malice, he will require more moral courage than most possessors to tread so dangerous a path. The fact of his remote insolvency might have been for ever forgotten. The world has no sympathy for the whining creditor, but the world always prepares for destruction. It is always ready to listen to the "cry of the poor," of "foul-mouthed slanders," and to look with malevolence upon whatever more generous minds are disposed to welcome and praise. If, then, acts of generosity and conscience expose a man to the insolence of fools, few will be bold enough to stir the oblivion of long-buried liabilities, or to recognise claims which the law has pronounced to be dead. Many a struggling tradesman has had his heart rejoiced by the discharge of an old debt, which appeared to him a boon and a gift. In the overflowing of his heart, he has expressed his gratitude—he has felt that not only has a loss been indemnified, but a kindness has been conferred. Is it doing any service to mankind to set up a ridiculous claim of universal payment which no one dreams to be possible—to stamp every past liability with a moral impression, which no time can efface, and thus to render the only course practicable,—the selection of debts according to their nature,—the risk of insult, and abuse?

There are few injuries to public morals more pernicious than exaggeration. The yoke becomes insupportable. The heavy burdens laid upon the shoulders, by our commercial Pharisees and Shylocks, are finally cast off, and indiscriminating license avenges the malevolent and really demoralising rigour. If all past debts remain bonds upon a man's estate, upon his conscience, and upon his posterity—if they remain all alike, under whatever circumstances contracted, or compounded, or legally discharged, one only result can follow. No wise man in the commercial sense will ever attempt to set his private judgment against the absolute pronouncement of the law, or recognise a single debt from which the law declares him to be free. There is, however, still a class of men who will still dare to be just!

However quixotic may appear the attempt to put down the traffic in intoxicating liquors by the strong arm of law,—or rather, to persuade legislatures to pass such a law, and their constituents to submit to it,—the attempt has been successful in several of the United States, and certainly not altogether a failure in the United Kingdom.

The measure of success with which the attempt has been crowned on both sides of the Atlantic appears to have resulted from apparently incompatible causes:—from the increase of teetotalism, and from the increase of drunkenness; from the increased influence of teetotalism on the intellect of the community, and from the diminished influence on its morals. While the champions of temperance have been increasing by thousands, the victims of intemperance have been increasing by tens of thousands. An experiment running through a quarter of a century has convinced the former that the monster against whom they wage war is not to be conquered by argument or persuasion. In spite of all their efforts through the pulpit, the platform, and the Press, they have seen the enemy waxing stronger and stronger, multiplying his conquests on every hand, and scattering havoc and destruction amongst the masses of the people. The thought has therefore occurred to them, and the more it has pondered the clearer and the stronger has it become, that if they cannot save their fellow-creatures from ruin by gentle means, there can surely be nothing wrong in their doing so by means of coercive legislation. This thought has been wonderfully seconded by the multitudes in both hemispheres, having commended itself even to the judgments and consciences of drunkards themselves. Hence, paradoxical as it may appear, many of those who had not the moral courage to relinquish their cups by a voluntary act of their own, have freely consented to their cups being dashed to pieces by the strength of law.

The proofs of the numerical strength and reformatory inefficiency of the teetotalers, in our own fatherland, may be easily adduced. The number of pledged abstainers in Great Britain and Ireland is said to be more than three millions, and yet the fearful devastations of intemperance do not appear to have sustained any sensible check. It has been ascertained, by very careful observation, that the numbers who visited public-houses on a Sabbath day, for drinking purposes, in Edinburgh and Manchester respectively, were as follows:—

	Edinburgh.	Manchester.
Men	23,300	120,300
Women	12,000	71,200
Children	7,600	23,500
	41,800	215,000

The Edinburgh Review states that it is found from the Registrar-General's Reports, that in England no less than FIVE HUNDRED persons die annually of delirium tremens. Of course a far larger number are attacked by the disease. Besides this, a very great proportion of insanity is caused by drunkenness. This proportion is stated by Dr. CARPENTER as being about twenty-seven per cent. in the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, twenty-five per cent. in that of Glasgow, seventeen per cent. in that of Aberdeen, fifty per cent. in that of Dublin, and thirty-two per cent. in nine private asylums which he mentions.

If intemperance is thus fertile in the production of insanity, it is not less so in the production of crime. Mr. JUSTICE COLERIDGE says, "There is scarcely a crime before me that is not, directly or indirectly, caused by strong drink." Mr. JUSTICE PATTERSON observed, "a grand jury—if it were not for this drinking you and I should have nothing to do." Mr. JUSTICE ARDENSON says, "Drunkenness is the most fertile cause of crime: if it were removed, this large calendar would become a very small one." Mr. JUSTICE WIGHTMAN says, "I find in this as in every calendar, one unfavourable case of four-fifths of the crimes is the aim of drunkenness." Mr. JUSTICE ERSKINE goes further, declaring (at Salisbury in 1844) that "ninety-nine cases out of every hundred" are from the same cause. A more recent testimony to the same effect, says the Edinburgh Review, has been invested with a mournful solemnity. It was given literally with the expiring breath of Judge TALFOURD. In the charge with which he opened the Stafford Assizes, after lamenting the unusual heaviness of the calendar, and the atrocity of the offences therein contained, he went on to say that these crimes might in most cases be traced to the vice of intemperance. He lamented the degraded state which this implied in the working classes, and spoke strongly of the duty incumbent on the high-ranks to endeavour by kindness and sympathy to wean their poorer neighbours from such a vapid sensuality. He was still dwelling with great energy on this subject, when he was silenced by the stroke of death.

To these statements respecting England, says the same writer, may be added evidence from Scotland, which shows that its case is similar or worse. One of the Judges at the Circuit Court of Glasgow stated that out of eighty criminals sentenced to punishment, almost every one had committed his crime through the influence of intoxicating liquors. So the Chaplain's report of the Glasgow prison for 1845 affirms that to the habit of drunkenness may be traced the offences of at least three-fourths of those that come to prison. The Governors of a large number of prisons, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, give similar evidence.

And the pecuniary expense at which these victims of intemperance purchase the guilty indulgence which thus ends, to so frightful an end, in insanity or in crime, is almost incredible. The late Mr. PORTER, of the Board of Trade, in a very important paper read last year before the British Association for the Promotion of Science, calculated the expenditure of the working classes on spirits and malt liquor at £30,000,000 per annum. He showed that the average quantity of distilled spirits annually consumed by an adult male in England, above two gallons; in Ireland, three gallons and a half; and in Scotland, no less than eleven gallons. Besides this enormous sum spent in drink, nearly eight millions are wasted on tobacco. "So that the self-imposed taxation of the people, for articles either useless or harmful, exceeds the whole amount of taxes paid to the Government, and is double the interest of the national debt!"

This is the appalling evil with which the apostles of temperance have been struggling for more than twenty years, and which they are now proposing to put down by force of arms. Their progress in this novel and somewhat startling expedient will occupy our attention on a future day.

It will be seen by an advertisement that at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Fund, held yesterday, it was determined to remit by the first mail, in £25,360, making, with the amount previously remitted by the James Baines, an even sum of £30,000, as the first contribution from New South Wales to that great national charity.

We congratulate our fellow-colonists most heartily on this noble manifestation of the loyal and generous interest with which they regard the deeds of our brave soldiers and sailors. This £30,000, be it remembered, is only an instalment. Many large sums are known to have been collected in several parts of the interior, which have not yet found their way to the Central Committee. We may safely estimate that the sum-total will reach £40,000.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ANTICIPATE AS MUCH AS £50,000.

We have not heard of any British colony having equalled even our present contribution. The character of New South Wales will thus be raised to a very high standard in the estimation of the mother-country, and indeed in that of the whole British Empire.

We think, all things considered, the Committee have acted judiciously in remitting money rather than debentures. The latter mode might probably have been more profitable in a commercial point of view; but it would have caused much dissatisfaction amongst the subscribers.

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SUPREME COURT—NATURALIZATION.
 BYRON'S FULL COURT.

MR. JUSTICE WARD—PROPOSITION.
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UPPER PADDINGTON.
Sited at this property is high above the surrounding area just so distant that the wide and varied landscape around it and one in the distance is clearly visible. The property has a fringe, or valley of alternating grass and trees, beyond which the hills to the north, the bold North Hill and the Blue Mountains, beneath which, a forested area and a city appear in the near view, and give variety and interest to the view. The property is in a pleasant position and always easy access.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD received instructions to sell by auction their Eclatred Rooms, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY the 19th instant, at noon precisely.

That genteel private residence situated at the angle between Fuddington streets. The house is built upon a stone foundation; on the ground floor, a parlour, a drawing room, a kitchen, a scullery, a

The walls in both upper and lower rooms are plastered, and other reports finished in the best manner. In the dining-room and dining-room are fixed handsome register grates, and the sleeping rooms immediately above them being also fitted with grates, and the kitchen is fitted with a "Russell's" cooking stove. The aspect and elevation of the house is such as to give the view of Sydney on the one side, fronting the whole of the city and looking on the other to the neighbourhood of the

At the rear of the house is an ample yard with few-hundred other offices, and a well of beautiful water, the supply was scarce and pitiful through the late drought, when most of this and other buildings were mostly dry or impure.

Divided by a fence and approached by a gate from the garden of the same name as that occupied by the building. The garden is approached also from the vanguard its consequent and similar aspect and capacity points to the ceiling eligibility for the erection of a second residence would have the advantage of the one now existing.

The property has a frontage of 66 feet, by a depth of 100 feet, with an entrance to a reserved road at the back. Drawings to be seen and further information obtained from the auctioneers, who will give cards to view the premises. £300 of the purchase money may remain at 5 per cent, secured on the property.

Terms at sale.

Little Money Wanted to Secure a First-rate Investment

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, on **THURSDAY**, the 25th day of May, at 11 o'clock,

Four new and substantially built two-storied houses, with north front, and facing the river, situated in the north end of Dowling-street, (nearly opposite Messrs. GEDDIS and CO.'S), and containing about 1,000 square feet of ground, the buildings, on the west side near the Wharf.

Each house contains: on the ground-floor hall, parlor and dining-room, fitted with mirrors; first-floor, drawing-room and centre piece, fitted with registered stove, and two bedrooms; attic-floor, one large bedroom. The front has a double veranda, side covered abode, commanding beautiful views of the North Shore. In the enclosed yard is a large kitchen, attached to the house, with a good range, a force pump, with plenty of water, and a back entrance from another street, the roof slatted for three pounds per week each.

These houses may be sold either in one lot, to suit a capitalist search of investment, or separately, to meet the views of tenants or others who would like to enjoy the privilege of living in their own houses, and thus save the large amount of money given to their landlords. The distance from the business part of the City is very short, not occupying many minutes by car or omnibus. The houses are situated on Woolloomoolloo-street, past St. Mary's, which is a beautiful view.

The occupant of the house next the water will still have a fine view of the harbor.

Agents: Messrs. COOK, MACDONALD & CO., 10, Market-street.

BOWDEN and **THRELKELD** have been favoured with instructions from the proper authorities to submit to section, on the ground, on **MONDAY**, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, a plan of the property.

THE TOWN OF WATSON'S BAY. This magnificent estate, comprising the whole of the north-eastern part of **WATSON'S BAY AND CAMP COVE**, is situated as it is the very gates of Port Jackson. extending from the main Henry Watson Parker, Esq., M.L.C., at the well-known to the Water Police Station, at the northern end of Camp Cove, washed on the entire south and west frontages by the sea, and bounded on the north-east by the cliffs of the Inner South Head, nature's mighty breakwater, to shield

Also, the substantially built and beautiful house and its former seat of Pierre Laurens Campbell, Esq., now as well-known as THE WATSON'S BAY, "M HOTEL."

In introducing the sale of such a property as this, it is regarded as an utterly superfluous and unnecessary task part of the auctioneers to attempt to enter into any adequate comprehensive description of the innumerable advantages, conveniences, and attractions of this truly delightful

one respecting which no two opinions have
can be held either by strangers or those familiar
with the spot, that no place in or out of the colonies so
with it in perfection, whether for salubrity, beauty, or
fewer people would can boast, like this, of
of such a delightful WATERING PLACE, so easily accessible
all its crowded inhabitants. Every man who loves his
his family, should purchase an allotment: erect his snug lit-
tage, and during the un-healthy, sickly heats of summer,
wife and children to regain health and strength by the sea
and sea bathing of this salubrious spot.

Here, the same moment, can the eye scan, on the one hand, the enchanting scenery of our unequalled harbour, and on the other, the wondrous majesty of the South Pacific.

Here, the invalid can enjoy the advantages and quiet of a seaside abode, with the benefit of sea air and bathing.

Here can all the charms of a country life be insured, and, at the same time, the convenience of a city.

For, if any of its drawbacks—an hour's drive on the lowliest road, or a half-an-hour's trip by the steamer, are all that stand in the way, the convenience attendant upon a city residence is still yours. Whilst on the spot, you feel that freedom from annoyances which is the chief desideratum of the country life.

freshness of the sea breeze; the constant stream of lawns outward shipping, which, whether lands or outside the bay must pass before the gaze of the resident.

The convenience for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., are themselves attractions of no mean considerations; and to a may be added the important fact that

WATSON'S BAY

must, from its unrivalled and peculiar position, remain unchanged in all its lovely features.

Numerous have been the applications from parties anxious to secure extensive blocks of this property for the erection of **VILLAS, HOTELS, and BOARDING HOUSES**, but the parties taking into consideration the general anxiety expressed by the public for the **PUBLIC SALE OF THIS ESTATE**, together with the fact that there is **NO SECOND WATSON'S BAY** in the colonies, have determined upon accepting none of the private offers, and submit the entire property for public competition, so that those who are anxious to purchase should be enabled to do so. There will have only **three bids to be made for the ground**, and the successful bidder will be bound to build a **first-class hotel** on the site.

A great amount of care has been bestowed by the surveying out the property in a manner most conducive to the convenience of those who purchase, the object being, that the allotment should be of sufficient size to avoid undue crowding of houses at the same time to retain to this charming spot its characteristic seclusion and respectability.

It may almost be unnecessary, perhaps, to remind those intending to purchase, that the beautiful road, just completed to the Light-house, leads right down into the property.

It would be impossible to lay before the public in the columns of a newspaper, anything like an adequate description of the islands, extending, as they do, over a mile or two of water on each side of the frontage—a special reference is therefore requested, imminently, to the *Illustrated London News*, and of which issue, I have

The Auctioneers feel themselves honoured in selected by the proprietors as the agents for bringing to the notice of the public the property before the public. The day is fixed for MONDAY, 16th of April, commencing at 11 o'clock, on the Ground. Strangers will convey passengers to the wharf to the site at Watson's Bay, free of charge. The TOWN OF WATSON'S BAY is divided into lots, some of which have frontages to the sea, some to the bay, and some have frontages to the bay, some to the sea, and some have frontages to the bay.

The MARINE HOTEL is a substantially-built brick edifice, erected by the former Colonial Treasurer, P. L. C. Esq., as his own private seat. As the establishment is generally known, it is needless to enter into any detailed tion. In the hands of a spirited and competent party, a fortune must be realized, the present rental being only \$1,000 per annum.

Time, unexceptionable.
Terms, within the limit of every man's means.
For block of land, with frontage to the road dividing
H. W. Parker's, Neg., residence and grounds in the rear
Hotel, see plan.

Two beautiful Suburban Farms, near Kimsa, in the Dis-
trict of Illawarra.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have

Favoured with instructions to sell by the
at their enlarged Room, 211, George-street, Sydney, on
DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Two farms, near Kiama, in the district of Illawarra.
Lot 1 consists of 25 acres, distant a mile and half fr
towns of Kiama, and is bounded on the north by the
township reserve, lately sold in suburban allotments; on
south, east, and west by the farms of Messrs. O'Connell
strong, and Twine. It is traversed by a never-failing an
abundant and excellent water.

to be on the water and north by the Klamath and Rogue Rivers. As a most splendid view of the equatorial and the equatorial, and of the ocean, with all the bays and rivers to Bull.

The soil of these farms is winnowed, as well-known to the regular production. Most of the water and the water is quite unnecessary to call attention to the superior and the neighborhood of Klamath. They can adduce as well as the neighborhood of Klamath. They can adduce as well as the neighborhood of Klamath.

PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.
A Valuable Block of Land fronting the Peterborough Railway
admirably suited for the erection of a Comfortable Vi-
duence, the site being one of the most prominent in that
part of the town.

BOWDEN and THREKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, on the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, enlarged rooms, City Mart, 21, George-street, on the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, a desirable building site at Pateraham, having a frontage of 100 feet to the Railway Station by a depth of 185 feet.

Any person wanting a valuable piece of land for the site of a retired home, will do well to secure the above, as a admirably situated must greatly advance in value the position of the railway.

Terms liberal. Time not paid.

LACHLAN RIVER

UGLO OF WEINER CREEK.
Situated on a tributary of the Lac Seul River.

MOKI & Co. have received instructions to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-st., **THIS DAY, 21st March, at 11 o'clock,** that splendid natural cattle station on a tributary of the Lac Seul River, **UGLO OF WEINER CREEK.**

NOTE.—The grazing qualities of this run are under-bulk. The survey consists of **HALF HUNDRED PLAINS** and **LOW BOX RIDGES** of level forming good bedding ground for cattle in wet weather, and during the winter months the cattle find their own food, being on a baw her, have no need of any other feed. I have found it, and therefore commanding a very large extent of cattle.

GRAZING CAPACITIES 5000 HEAD of cattle, and at a riding expense it might be made to carry a much larger number. It is WATERED BY WEINER CREEK, a North-east River, which are the habitat of swifter Stock to the southern boundaries, could do well to attend to this sale. It affords a rare opportunity of securing a **FATVING RUN** AS A DEPUTY on the direct route the stock have to travel.

TERMS OF SALE.
LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
QUANTAMONGER & BATHING RIVER.
First-rate Fatting Station, together with a MIXED HED of about 1000 HEAD.
FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

PART and CO have been instructed by the proprietor, to sell by public auction, at the rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, third March, at 10 o'clock.

The following quantities of **WATERBURY'S** choice of the **BARN-BRED**, in the district of LIVERPOOL PLAINS, are now for sale at the residence of Messrs. Drutt.

A quantity of **Quartered** cattle has been selected from the **BARN-BRED**, and the stock run is also well watered by the **Cute Creek**.

The **QUARTERED** cattle have been selected from the **BARN-BRED**, and the stock run is also well watered by the **Cute Creek**. The **IMPROVEMENTS** upon it are—An excellent lot, in thorough repair; New stockyards, the best and most complete ever seen; A new and commodious house for uses for drafting.

All the **Quantities** above will be sold at a **MIXED** price of **FIFTY DOLLARS PER HEAD**. The age of the cattle are from 6 years old downwards, and the same in the usual proportion of males and females. They are **WELL-BRED** and PARTICULARLY **WELL**.

NOTE—The attending qualities of the said run are well-known, in consequence of its position being situated in the **DISTRICT OF BARNESLEY**, particularly Ascotdale (the high road to which passes through it), makes it very valuable.

Terms, **CASH.**

NATHAN KENNEDY, Murrumbidgee DISTRICT, distant about 8 miles from Parramatta Post Office, and about midway between Parramatta and Phillip's, together with about 1,000 **FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.**

[illegible]

Three pastures
Sheep pens and traps
Shed yards
Backyard of a very superior description.
With the Fabre Station will be sold the following
WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN
DISEASED

2-30 ewes, 4 to 6 years
1125 mixed ewes, 3 to 4 years
150 ewes, 1 year
757 ewes, 1 year
1000 maiden ewes, 3 years
1500 wethers, mixed ewes

10 to 16 sheep, more or less.

"* They are really fine-wooled, well-bred sheep, and at least
2000 of them are good store or cogs.

DISTRICT OF NEW ENGLAND.
That favourite station known as
AREBIFOL.
Grazing capabilities, 50,000 to 60,000 sheep, distant about
20 miles from New Armadale, and
120 miles from Graham, (shipping port)
Together with
50,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP, and
500 to 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

MORTIMER and CO. have received instructions

[illegible]

13171 Sweeney, 5 years or less
20000 Boquet
13172 Allen, 2 to 5 years old
13173 Allen, 5 years or less
13174 Allen, 5 years or less
13175 Allen, 5 years or less
13176 Allen, 5 years or less
13177 Allen, 5 years or less
13178 Allen, 5 years or less
13179 Allen, 5 years or less
13180 Allen, 5 years or less
13181 Allen, 5 years or less
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13199 Allen, 5 years or less
13200 Allen, 5 years or less

the same, to have put one or bought sheep upon it were then, and in addition to the 20,000 now on it. Mr. H. H. HARRIS, of the 100,000 head of cattle. It is not deemed necessary to add any comment upon this simple fact. It alone should be sufficient to show the necessity for a RYBOTT-STATION IN A VACUITY OF THE TRACT.

Farms:—

25 per cent. each	
25 per cent. by improved bill at 6 months	
25 per cent. by improved bill at 12 months	
25 per cent. by improved bill at 24 months	
Interest to be added to the above	

Preliminary Notice of the Sale of Captain Wesson's beautiful stud.

MR. J. F. STAFF has much pleasure in stating that in a few weeks he will sell by auction, at Folsom, on the Wednesday, the 23rd inst., about twelve or thirteen, also forty or fifty or more and many, all broken in, description in a favorable development.

MR. D. OBRIEN has received instructions from Mr. Kenneth McKenney to sell by auction, at his place, on the Wednesday, the 23rd inst., a fine horse, named, near Novara Farm, as the gentleman is to leave for Fort Maudslayi.

The following property, viz.—

[illegible]

BALNEOBAL is situated upon Spring Creek, so named from its being a constant source of water, and is a fine place. It has not only an abundance of the purest water, but its distance from the town is such that it is not only free from the dust and dirt which so often accompanies the great traffic upon this road, and the rapid increase in the number of visitors. In this neighborhood, indeed, it is a most commanding position to occupy.

A STAYING is much required here, and is carried on in conjunction with the farming operations would pay favorable.

Mr. Stewart is also having a house of comfortable flats constructed, and is anxious to receive the guests who will not care to have a rooming place, but will prefer to stay in a house.

At the village, and situated upon Evans's Plains Creek, its frontage to Park Road, are a number of 5 Acre Farms. Property is principally placed for the purchase of the town lots. Any of the property which is not sold will be sold at a low price. The farm is a small farm, and a market garden, who will have the option of selling the property to the town, or to the town.

A plan of the property will shortly be published at the office of the town, where also any further particulars may be obtained.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

Campagne located, provided.

